

## Shipping.

**STEAMERS.**  
**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI.**  
THE Company's Steamship  
"MELPOMENE"  
Captain A. Mitts, will leave for the above place  
TO-MORROW (the 2nd June) at 11 A.M.

Agents.  
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1892. [568]

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**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
 LIMITED.**

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI**  
**THE Company's Steamship**  
**"HAILOONG,"**  
 Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above  
 ports TOMORROW, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 30th May, 1892. [573]

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**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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**FOR HONGKONG AND RANGOON**

FOR HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
THE Company's Steamer  
"KONG BENG,"  
Captain J. B. Jackson, will be despatched for  
the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 4th of  
June, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1892. [574]

**SAILING VESSELS.**

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**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

**T**HE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

**"WM. J. ROTCH,"**

Bray, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to

**SHEWAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1892. 1475

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**Consignees.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.  
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship  
"ARRATON APCAR"  
are hereby informed that their goods will

or remaining on board and will be landed at Consignee's expense.

expense into the Godowns of the Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1892. [17]

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**J. Blackhead & Co.,**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,**  
**and PROVISION MERCHANTS,**  
**NAVY CONTRACTORS, &**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS**  
No. 11, Despatch Central

SOLE AGENT FOR  
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION  
OR  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.  
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, especially manu-  
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.  
SPECIALLY SELECTED  
EXTRA PRIME PORK and BEEF in Barrels  
Also  
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED  
HAMS and BACON.

**CHE. MOTTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS**  
**CEMENT** from the celebrated **Clarey** of  
Hemmor.  
**FLENSBURG STOCK BEER**  
**ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'**  
**MACHINERY AND TOOLS.**  
**EVERY KIND OF**  
**SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES**  
**ALWAYS IN STOCK**  
**AT**  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**  
**ALL KINDS OF COALS**  
**SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE**  
*Das Cotizant et fls* finest old **BRANDY**  
**COGNAC**, 4 Stars, selected expressly for **V. B. & Co.**  
**Sole Agents.**

**SOLE AGENTS  
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN  
FOR THE  
TULE LIFE PRESERVE  
AND RAFT.**

Manufactured by the  
**LEDUCTULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

*Creolin*

**Parson**  
Acknowledged by the scientific world as the  
**MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT**  
**DEODORISER AND GERMICIDE**  
Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used  
safely with the most delicate and sensitive

Hongkong, 8th March. 1803. 113

**HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.**  
**OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER**  
**Always on Hand.**  
**L. MALLORY.**  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1881. 19



## Intimations.

### DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

## DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH.

THE FAVORITE  
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering, it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	4.00	\$1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra quality, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
C.C. Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.10
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.25

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose, Red Capsule.....	11	12.00

## MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$1.20	\$1.20
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	15	1.40
C. Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	20	1.75
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	30	2.50

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aboulin-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D. Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Old Veneer, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Co. eye.....	5.50	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leonard Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Marschano
Curaçao	Herrig's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Slegers' Angostura
Bitter	80

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1891.

## For Sale.

### NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG.....	Messrs. W. Brewer, Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co., Messrs. Heermann, Herbst & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd., Man Yit Tong, Hollywood Road.
MACAO.....	Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
AMOI.....	Messrs. N. Moalle & Co., Ltd.
FOOCHOW.....	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
SHANGHAI & NORTH-EAST PORTS.....	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
YOKOHAMA.....	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
BANKOK.....	The "Siam Free Press" Office.
SINGAPORE.....	Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.
PARIS.....	Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.
LONDON.....	or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, January 23rd 1892.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of questions of public interest, it is requested that contributors will be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892.

## THE "KWONG-MO" ASSAULT CASE.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the heavy sentence of a fine of \$35 with the alternative of two months imprisonment, passed at the Police Court on Monday by Mr. HASTINGS, R.N., acting magistrate, for an assault committed the previous evening on board the steamer *Kwong-mo*, will not be made a precedent when dealing with similar cases in future. From the Acting Magistrate's remarks, he was apparently under the impression that the defendant was being leniently treated, whereas the severity of the sentence for the offence alleged, even without considering the defence put forward and the extenuating circumstances, is almost if not altogether unprecedented in the annals of our local Magistracy. Fortunately serious cases of assault are rare in this colony, and are almost entirely confined to rowdy sailors on the spree and Chinese coolie clan fights; in these escapades fists and bamboo are freely used with the result that pretty severe injuries are occasionally inflicted, but hitherto a fine of from two to five dollars has generally been considered an adequate punishment. A case in some respects similar to the disturbance on board the *Kwong-mo* occurred outside the City Hall some months since, in which a European resident, who alleged that a "ricksha" had grazed his trousers in passing, struck the defenceless coolie a severe blow in the face, and was convicted and fined \$5 by Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE. This was certainly a clearer case of unprovoked assault than that for which the European was convicted the other day, and we can only attribute the glaring inequality of the two sentences to Mr. HASTINGS' inexperience on the local bench.

The habit, so common with many Europeans, of striking Chinese servants and coolies cannot be too severely reprobated, and only in clear instances where strong provocation has been given or foul and insulting language indulged in, can any justification be allowed, and even then only in a modified degree. Of course there are times when the most patient of men are subjected to such insolence that frail human nature cannot avoid instant retaliation, and often enough it becomes a matter of self-defence. And it is because this assault on board the *Kwong-mo*, for which a respectable European resident of excellent character was treated by the Acting Magistrate with unexampled and quite uncalled for severity, appears on the whole of the evidence to have resolved itself, after the trifling incident of pushing aside the carpenter for moving the deck chair, into a very decided case of self-defence, that we have considered it necessary to make a few comments on its prominent features as a matter of fair-play to all concerned.

As their evidence varies to only a very slight extent, it is a fair inference that individually each party (complainant and defendant) believed himself in the right and justified in what he had done. But in point of fact, both Mr. KAW HONG TAK and Mr. J. P. COX acted in a manner which, at all events from a legal

point of view, cannot be justified; the latter had no business under the circumstances detailed to push or strike the carpenter of the *Kwong-mo*, and his so doing technically constituted an assault for which he might fairly have been prosecuted; and the former had no right whatever to interfere in the way he admits he did, as the fact of his being managing-owner of the steamer gives him no *status* in matters affecting the discipline on board. And it was in overlooking the fact that the master or chief officer of the *Kwong-mo* was the proper person to deal with any assault on a member of the crew, and not the owner, that the Acting Magistrate fell into the error of arriving at what we are compelled to consider an unfair and unjustifiable decision. The remonstrance of a person who had no legal status, and especially when that remonstrance was in the shape of shaking his fist in the other man's face, would be construed by any magistrate acquainted with the law and gifted with an ordinary proportion of common sense, as a very fair excuse for a forcible retaliation. Mr. KAW HONG TAK undoubtedly meant well, he is a gentleman whose motives are far beyond suspicion, but like all other weak mortals he is liable to err, and in this instance his good intentions carried him too far and his momentary excitement clouded his better judgment. He forgot his position, and in doing what he meant to be a protection to a Chinese servant whom he believed to have been ill-treated, he acted most indiscreetly. Mr. COX did not know that Mr. KAW HONG TAK had anything to do with the steamer, and was not supposed to know him at all; but if he had been acquainted with that gentleman it would have made no difference. The captain of the ship was the only person who had any right to interfere; but apart from that, had Mr. COX been quietly asked for his name and address so that a summons against him could be issued, instead of being bullied, threatened and actually attacked by a crowd of furious Chinese, no further trouble would have ensued. And the Acting Magistrate should have known that this was the proper course to have pursued and given that fact due consideration in arriving at his decision. Had Mr. COX been politely asked for his name and address, there cannot be the slightest doubt that he would at once have acceded to the request, and a mutual understanding might quickly have been arrived at; but no man who considers he is in the right likes to be threatened with the police and hustled about by an excited mob, nor must it be lost sight of that up to this point Mr. COX's offence was of the most trivial character. It was only when "rushed" by the Chinese that he struck Mr. KAW HONG TAK, and although it may have been a foolish, even a wanton act, we are compelled in the face of the evidence to submit that it was done under extreme provocation, and in direct response to an insult that no Briton with any self-respect would tamely submit to. How would Mr. HASTINGS, R.N., act, if he were deliberately called a liar before a crowd of people in a public place? Hit out with the left, straight as a dart and risking all consequences, or we are very much mistaken. We sum up this case by saying that Mr. COX committed a foolish act in shoving or striking the carpenter, but as he was not tried for that offence it has nothing to do with the issue; that both the Comprodor of the vessel and Mr. KAW HONG TAK were most injudicious in their methods of rectifying what they considered a wrong; that under any circumstances the attempt to use force towards the defendant by the Chinese cannot be justified; and that Mr. COX did not strike Mr. KAW HONG TAK until he had himself been assaulted and called a liar. Under these circumstances, therefore, without in any way attempting to condone the defendant's measure of responsibility, we consider that a fine of \$35 or two months imprisonment was out of all proportion to the offence actually proved. And we would further like to say that some explanation ought to be forthcoming from Inspector MANN for refusing to enter defendant's charge for assault and accepting that of the plaintiff, and from the Acting Magistrate for not allowing defendant to formulate his charge in court as requested.

We have devoted more time and space to this affair than it probably deserves; but there is an important principle involved and every man has a right to justice. And the defendant, in our opinion, got less than justice. It is not contended that he was not the original cause of the row, that he did not act indiscreetly, or that he ought not to have been convicted; but simply that, on the facts of the case as disclosed by the evidence, the Acting Magistrate's sentence was out of all proportion to the actual offence committed.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ZAR VISITS THE KAISER.

LONDON, May 30th.

The Czar and Czarowitch proceeded to Kiel on Thursday next on a visit to the Emperor of Germany.

(News must either be scarce in Europe just at present, or friend Reuter has gone on a holiday and left his Far Eastern business under the control of a jackass. The information that the Czar was to visit the personal chum of the Almighty has already been about half-a-dozen times announced in this and other journals published here, so that the above telegram is very stale news indeed. As a pure matter of economy, we think the time has arrived when these so-called "Reuter's Political Telegrams" should not be subsidised from the public purse. They are almost invariably of no value whatever and their cost is grossly excessive. Moreover, the present arrangement is a decided bar to newspaper enterprise. This journal would long since have daily supplied its "readers" with all the important telegrams from London had the same facilities as to press rates been available as in Australia; but the "Telegraph Company's" contract with Reuter has always proved an

insurmountable obstacle. Reuter has for years been supported in this colony by an annual vote of \$2000 from the Government, in addition to the subscriptions from the Chamber of Commerce and the public, and the article supplied has not been worth the money paid. It is high time private enterprise had a chance. —Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.)

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HUMANITY is not easily discouraged. The man with the cracked voice always insists upon leading the singing.

The London Gazette of April 22nd notifies that Mr. John Newell Jordan has been appointed Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking.

A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 325, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons was held on the 27th April at Freemasons' Hall, London, when the Prince of Wales was again elected Grand Master, and among the Grand Officers chosen were the Earl of Lathom, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Granby, and the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.

ALTHOUGH, generally speaking, business is very dull and in some particular branches in a state of utter collapse, the number of visitors to, and passing through Hongkong has been greater during the past four months than has been the case for some years. The Hongkong Hotel has never previously experienced such a busy season in the summer months and doubtless the other hotels in the colony have also been "crowded out" at times.

On dit that Capt. G. J. Edwards of the steamship *Zambesi* has contributed \$100 towards the fine of \$350 imposed on the chief officer, Mr. Matlock, at the Supreme Court the other day, in the infamous stowaway case. We have no sympathy whatever for Mr. Matlock, whose brutality in ironing the unfortunate Japanese sailor of no excuse, but all the same we think that Capt. Edwards, who saved his escape from conviction to a questionable act of self-sacrifice on the part of his subordinate, ought to have paid the entire fine and the whole of the legal costs incurred.

THE King and Queen of Denmark celebrated their golden wedding on the 26th of May. The following is a copy of a telegram that has been sent by Danish subjects from Shanghai:—

To Their Majesties.

May it please Your Majesties, The Danish communities in Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki and Wladivostok, who celebrate the 26th of May as a national holiday most dutifully and most joyfully offer their united wishes for long life, health and prosperity to the illustrious bridegroom and bride.

We are glad to learn that an old Hongkong resident, Mr. H. W. Davis, for many years a partner in the well-known local firm of Linseed and Davis, has generously come forward with an offer to undertake the whole expense of the erection of a new hospital, to be supplementary to the Alice Memorial Hospital. A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Hospital has been convened for to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Davis' handsome offer will be duly considered and doubtless accepted. The Alice Hospital is doing such excellent work, that every effort towards extending its scope of operations deserves the heartiest encouragement.

A STARTLING rumour respecting Lo Hock-pang, late Comprodor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, current in native and foreign circles to-day, is that the number of audacious adventurers have succeeded in kidnapping the now notorious Lo and are holding him a close prisoner in one of the suburbs of Canton in the hope of a handsome reward being offered for information that will lead to his arrest by the Bank authorities. This is a rather far-fetched yarn and we give it simply as a rumour. It is perhaps worth mentioning that we heard the other day from a source which ought to be trustworthy, that the missing Comprodor is in Foochow and has been there for some time past.

A VERY sudden death came to the notice of a constable who was standing at the junction of Duddell Street and Queen's Road Central at 1.30 to-day. At that hour a ricksha with the dead body of a Chinese coolie entered Duddell Street and the driver of the vehicle at once proceeded on the ground, expelling the constable to the constable that the dead body was engaged in discharging coal lighters at Wanchai, and engaged him. They had not gone far when the fare commenced to vomit and purge violently and in a few minutes was dead. It therefore occurred to the coolie that the best thing he could do would be to drag his fare along until he met a European constable and report to him, which he did as above stated. An ambulance stretcher was at once sent for and the body removed to the Mortuary. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

THE Viceroy of Canton, His Ex. Li Han-chang, has forwarded very sharp despatches to the mandarins in charge of the Chinese, Namtow and Kowloon districts respecting the recent practical outrage near Macao. He threatens them with the loss of their positions and consigns them to the gallows if they do not immediately planned practical *chow* are arrested and handed over to him for punishment at an early date. His Excellency has also issued instructions to the officials in charge of all riverine and coast districts within his jurisdiction, to exercise the greatest vigilance respecting the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals of all classes. This is all very well, but why was not such a clause enforced years ago? How was it that the indefatigable Foreigner could not induce the ancient Viceroy to give him all the powers he wanted to carry on a crusade against criminals generally?

THE French mail steamer *Calendons*, from Europe, anchored in the harbour this morning about 9 a.m., and the *Yankee* was timed to leave at 1 p.m., the ordinary mail closing at 11, and the usual supplementary mail for letters up to the time of departure. Business people hurried down to their offices and rushed through their work, hoping to be able to answer some at least of to-day's letters from Europe by to-day's mail. Possibly the *Yankee* might be delayed an hour or so, and then there would be heaps of time but in any case, it was hoped that these would be time to answer a "post" of the correspondence without waiting a week. It may be that they did manfully wave not heard, but we do know that the mails arrived at this office just on the stroke of two o'clock. Five hours to sort and deliver! Evidently the Post Office authorities felt nervous about having an incoming and an outgoing mail to tackle in the same week, and with truly wonderful subtlety decided to "welcome" the coming speed the sorting mails in reverse order to finish first with the departing mail, last by giving people their letters earlier, more work would be thrown on those engaged in getting the *Yankee* away. What a blessing is the Post Office!

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong, arrived at Shanghai at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, and left for Vancouver, via Yokohama, at 2 a.m. to-day.

A STRETCH of railroad across the pampas on the new Argentine Pacific Railroad from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is 215 miles long, without a curve, a single bridge, an opening larger than an ordinary drain, a cut greater than one metre in depth, or an embankment more than one metre in height.

ONE of the most striking passages in all the writings of Charles Dickens is to be found in his will. "I emphatically direct," he said, "that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner; that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial; that, at the utmost, not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed; and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, black bow, long hairband, or other such revolting absurdity."

To-day's *Daily Press* and *China Mail* 'Extras' advertise the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Calendons* to leave for Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-morrow, and in their Post Office notices they announce that the mails will close at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Referring to this a "Correspondent" writes:—

"Will you kindly read these advertisements and answer the conundrum as to when the mail of the North per *Calendons* does really close? The 'P. O.' is, anyhow, mixed, and makes the mixing more pronounced by the use of the word 'mixture.' It worries folks who must for business reasons be correctly posted."

The conundrum, we imagine, is easily answered. The departure of the *Calendons* was probably postponed until to-morrow after the Post Office notice, giving 5 p.m. to-day as the time for closing the mails, had been printed. But all the same, the discrepancy pointed out by our correspondent is evidence of very careless sub-editing.

THE ever-popular "Disappearing Trick," in which the performer accumulates ill-willites to a considerable extent and then goes to Shanghai for the benefit of his health, is made extremely easy by the kindness of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. and the guileless innocence of the law in Hongkong. Sunday is a glorious day of rest for debtors and bailiffs, since in Hongkong no arrest for debt can be made on that time-honoured weekly festival. This may not be generally known to those who have no dealings with the limbs of the law; but the impudently debtors—whose name is legion—know and rejoice in this legal immunity, and don't you forget it! Often have gentlemen of this kidney come down from Canton, or from Macao, by the Sunday morning boat, met the bailiffs' minions and affably exchanged the time of day with them, and gaily dined in the evening, while they "took a smoke" at the Supreme Court and the debtor's prison. One such came from Canton last Sunday, boarded the *Bayra*, and chuckled hugely as he said good-bye to "the Man with the Whiff" on the wharf; and in an hour or two he was far away over the sea, where collectors cease from dunning and the bailiff can't arrest. The Sawbath is a noble institution!

If the *Indische Mercur* may be relied on, a certain remedy has been discovered for that fell disease *beriberi*. Up till now, says our contemporary, we have had no sure remedy for the *beriberi* miasma; but it seems now to have been found in the *Vitis Nili*. The cure of sick persons, in the same locality, who had been infected, and who did not suffer a relapse, seems to be certain proof. Dr. Anthonio Jacinto, of Parahyba do Sul, who had a case of *beriberi* under treatment, being at his wife's ends, tried bathing the patient in an infusion of *Vitis Nili*, following the custom of the natives in the interior, who use this remedy for similar complaints. To the physician's surprise, after applying two baths every day, the swelling quite disappeared after four days. Different forms of the *beriberi* were treated in like fashion and with the same success, the sickness being cured within a few days, and without any relapse occurring. For convenience sake, Dr. Jacinto has made a tincture and an extract of *Vitis Nili*. He uses the first internally, and the latter in the form of an ointment which he rubs into the affected parts. The result is the same. For over a year past now Dr. Jacinto and Dr. Thiago Costa have used the remedy in their practice, without losing a single patient.

## ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for May, 1892.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st May.....

In-Patients admitted to Hospital during May.....

Total number treated as In-Patients.....

Of these there were:

Discharged cured.....

Discharged on other grounds.....

Died in Hospital.....

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st June.....

Out-Patients, new cases.....

Out-Patients, return visits.....

Total number of Out-Patient visits.....

Operations.....

Vaccinations.....

Dental cases.....

Casualty cases.....

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

A SOOCHOW correspondent writes to the N. C. *Daily News* under date May 25th:—On Monday, the 23rd inst., at 10 p.m., the missionaries in this city were startled by the arrival of a Chinese band of guards of soldiers. They were ordered to lie on their backs, and came without delay, not even waiting to snatch up their bedding. Each battalion of five hundred men is divided into five companies of one hundred each. Again, each company contains ten tents, each covering ten men. These squads of ten men are the units that are combined to form the Chinese army. It seems that the orders were to assign a squad or tentful of men to each company, and the orders were promptly obeyed. Your readers have been told that in consequence of threats made to destroy the new buildings of the Catholics at Tanyang, the French Consul demanded protection, and the Viceroy promptly responded. A telegram was sent to the high officials here, and this caused the soldiers to arrive with such commandable promptness. The city is quiet and with such prompt and "wonderful" efficiency, it is reasonable to hope for continued peace. While I am sending these praises, let me add that the work of cleaning out the canals in the city goes on steadily. The plan pursued is to dam up a section of a canal at each end, pump the water out, and then the soldiers, each with two baskets slung on the ends of a pole, carry out the mud and broken bricks. This method of cleaning matter is shown upon the "map" of the piece of vacant land. The work is that good-looking fall of this pestilence-breeding *shik*. In the latter part of summer and in autumn, cholera runs in thousands. This year it will probably claim its myriads.

THE 17-knot paddle steamer *Oryza*, Capt. J. M. Daly, which arrived here from Singapore on the 23rd ult., is, according to rumours current in shipping circles, likely to be bought by Chinese at an early date for the Yangtze river trade, in which she should soon make her mark, being a good passenger and cargo boat with splendid engine-power.

PARIS has had a diversified experience with World's Fairs. That of 1889 gave a profit of \$2,000,000, and that of 1878, organized by the State, a deficit of over \$6,000,000. The exhibition of 1887 left a profit of \$560,000. The total receipts were \$10,000,000 in 1889, \$5,350,000 in 1878, and \$5,450,000 in 1867. The failure of 1878 cost over \$1,000,000, while the great popular success of 1889 cost only \$8,000,000. It is plain that the fortunes of a universal exhibition rest with the management. The people will respond if ample novel attractions are provided.

A WELL dressed and intelligent looking Scotchman, John Anderson to wit, who described himself to the police as an engineer, found his way to a grog-shop yesterday and after imbibing more liquor than was good either for his body or soul, had the misfortune to raise ructions with a chair-coolie in Queen's Road Central, last night. He was taken to the Central Station, there allowed to sleep and, under promise of good behaviour in the future, permitted to go on his way rejoicing at an early hour this morning. In less than two hours, however, John was again in the thick of a scrimmage with coolies, to one of whom hereafter to say richaka hire. A guard of the Police spotted him, and introduced him to Mr. Hastings' *mattress*. The matter was talked over for a minute or two and then "Jack" acceded to the request of the Master of Ceremonies that he should contribute five shillings of silver to the Treasury, give the "ricky" fifty cents, and so obtained his freedom. He could have gone into retirement for a fortnight had he preferred it. But, strange to relate, he did not.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)

June 1st.

JERSEN V. STEVENS.

This case was resumed to-day. The parties were represented as before. Mr. Francis put in the first charter of the *Amigo*, 20th April, 1888, for six months; also the telegram sent by Mr. Vogel to Amoy, ordering the immediate departure of the ship.

Capt. Bruhn put in the ship's books, showing a crew of 28. He said that on arrival at Sullina Cruz he reported to Messrs. Laurengo, agents of the Compania Asiatica Maritima Mexicana, at Tehuantepec, 14 miles off. Cargo and passengers were all out by the 8th of December. Received no instructions as to what to do next. About the 15th of December, Mr. Laurengo told witness they had no instructions from Malo (consignee of the coolies and cargo) or from anybody to give him money. Mr. Vogel had told witness to go to Laurengo for money. There was nobody else but Laurengo for him to go to, so he wired to Messrs. Stevens.

Mr. Robinson mentioned that all this evidence which Mr. Francis was drawing out bore on the abandonment of the charter—the defendant admitted.

Witness went on to say that Messrs. Laurengo made a claim for some \$7,000 on behalf of



tick" and get off to Canton with the plunder. Thus it happened that when the Bonham Strand people wanted to send in the bill for collection, they found it had been taken off the file; and on making enquiries at Hollywood Road, the whole affair was exposed. The two shroffs were missing, but were soon found hiding in their house. They at once pleaded to be let off, promising to refund the money. Further, they said they had "planted" the dollars where nobody else could get at them, and if prosecuted they would not give any up. A prominent Chinese Justice of the peace undertook to guarantee repayment of the money on condition that no proceedings be taken; and there, we believe, the matter stands at present.

#### ANOTHER ARMED JUNK IN TROUBLE.

Lam Mok, 30, of Fokien province, master of the junk *Fuk Tat*, was brought before Mr. Hastings at the Police Court this morning to answer to the charges of—

(a) Leaving his anchorage during prohibited hours last night without a permit.  
(b) Giving false particulars of the cargo and the arms on board his vessel.

(c) Carrying arms without a licence.  
John Whitehead, P.S. 12, said:—At 11 p.m. on the 31st ultimo I saw a junk in tow. About Aberdeen harbour with a junk in tow. Through a quarter of an hour afterwards I saw another launch also with a junk in tow. I went off to her. They both came from the westward and were going east, towards Stanley.

The launch in question was named *Wing Chee* and was towing the junk. Defendant told me he had left West Point at 10 p.m. in tow of the *Wing Chee*. I examined her clearance which set forth she had 50 piculs of salt-petre on board, whereas I found 100 piculs there. It also stated she had 7 muskets, 10 pounds of powder and 10 pounds of bullets. I found a Winchester repeating rifle, 2 breech loaders, 5 muskets, a revolver, 5 double-barrelled shot-guns, one single-barrelled shot-gun, 100 pounds of powder, 100 pounds of shot, and a large quantity of powder and bullets. An attempt had apparently been made to throw the pistols overboard for I found them hanging to the after rail of the junk on the starboard side.

His Worship:—What have you to say, prisoner?—I am ignorant of the law.  
His Worship said he would, and the case till the 4th instant at 10 a.m. in order that it might be heard before two magistrates.

#### PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oswin*, for Marseilles, May 15th:—To Shanghai: H.E. Don J. Delavet. To Hongkong: Mr. Skinner.

Per P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, April 29th:—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Grant. To Hongkong: Mr. D. R. Kelsay, Commander. A. W. Chisholm Batten, R.N., Colour-Sergeant. I. Jarvis, Colour-Sergeant. T. Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Morris, Mr. Ears and children.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oswin*, from London, May 1st:—To Hongkong: Lieut. W. A. Payne. Per P. and O. steamer *Valeria*, from London, May 27th:—To Hongkong: Mr. W. Sparrow.

#### THE DISTRESS IN SHENSI.

The following letter has been received from Messrs. Shorrocks and Duncan, of the English Baptist Mission, Shangyuen Hsien, 100 No. from Singan Fu, the capital of Shensi, under date April 27th:—

The devastating floods of 1889 that drove the emigrants from Shensi are likely to be followed by famine here. Many families are now gathering weeds and clover—cattle food—for their only meal. The fields that ought now to be waving with the ripening grain are, in many cases, barren and scorched by the continuing drought. The irrigable fields have mostly been retained by the aboriginal population; the immigrants therefore cultivate land wholly dependent upon seasonal rain. Famine, they cannot purchase food, the price of which is abnormally high and rising every week, and now that their crops have failed, what can they do? Many of the Shensi immigrants have stripped their houses of every beam and their bodies of almost every garment to be sold for bread and set out on the dismal prospect of begging their way back to their ancestral homes; others, hopeless, resign themselves in despair to whatever fate may bring. It has been impossible to withhold what help we could give. We have also hastened the building of a house in order to afford temporary relief to a few, but what are they among so many? However difficult the task of organising and distributing relief may be, it may yet become inevitable—forced upon us by the clamorous distress of these perishing. Rain now would bring considerable relief, but should it not fall soon we fear the worst and may feel compelled to telegraph for help. Some of the natives have sent their furniture, food, and flocks into the walled cities for safety from the desperation of starving men, and anxiously await the development of events. Another thing which increases their alarm is the report of a rising of Mohammedans. In addition to all this, a number of people, believing the rain is being prevented by the recently erected telegraph poles, have, under the leadership of a military mandarin, cut down the lines to the east and west of Shensi. This has caused actual bloodshed, threatening further outbreaks of rebellion and robberies, and the destruction of telegraph lines, all contribute to unsettle the minds of the people and disturb the peace of the province. At present, owing to the distress, we are unable to do more than to comfort and encourage the Christian immigrants and in the country, we prosecute our work in safety.

#### NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The *Yankee* of a sub-pretect at Ts'ia was wrecked a short time ago by an infuriated mob, who deemed the unnecessary harshness of the official to be the cause of the death of an old lady, wife of a prisoner whom the sub-pretect had locked up on account of some deficit in the public accounts which the prisoner had failed to collect.

The heads of the two *Koloa Hut* members, Wong King-tung and Ch'ia Ch'ui-wai, who were executed in the city last month, and which have for the past four weeks been on exhibition, have now been removed by order of the city magistrate, thus relieving passers-by from the hideous sight.

From a telegram received on Wednesday last we learn that the final Hanlin examination has terminated. The first place, *Sau Yui*, has been awarded to a Kuangsi candidate, Li Puh-yao, by name, the second to a Chikien man, Wei Shik-wei, and the third to a native of Kuangtung, Chen Puh-fai.

One of the colonels who were with the expedition at Tientsin has returned to the capital. The rebel leader having been captured and the

rebel force completely scattered, there is little else for the troops to do. However, Colonel Pei will be left there in case of need, while Colonel Yen goes to assume the duties of his new office in the navy.

An ingenious merchant has introduced a new departure in Yangchow. He has placed a paddle-wheel boat, of the same model as those we see in the Soochow Creek, on the canal between Kaitsh'ao and Yangchow. The novel vessel is a success, and judging from the business it does, the merchant bids fair to make a great deal of money.

Li Han, the *Koloa Hut* leader who was captured some time ago at Soetien and taken to Nanjing, has been undergoing severe examinations before the two Hsien and the Prefect. Efforts have been made to extort confessions from him, but the prisoner has kept obstinately silent about his doings although torture has been applied.

In view of the near approach of the date fixed for Prince Chun's funeral, which the Emperor will attend, the authorities are busily engaged in rendering the appearance of the streets of Peking in the guise of the procession as presentable as possible. Before the day of the funeral guards will be stationed everywhere on the route to ensure safety and maintain order.

From the following figures in a report submitted by the gentry of Koyao Hsien, Kuangtung, to their magistrate, of the number of old people in that district, we cannot help being convinced of the fact that the Chinese are a long-lived race. In that single district there are three persons over one hundred years of age, 180 above the age of 90, and as many as three thousand who have reached the mature age of four-score.

To stop the smuggling of salt on steamers and on junks flying foreign flags, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has, at the representation of the Salt Commissioner, given orders to various officials to exercise greater vigilance, with the hope of capturing the violators of the excise law. The Customs inspectors have been notified of this evil practice and have been requested to unite their efforts with those of the local officials in bringing the persons carrying on this illegal traffic into the clutches of the law.

The locust pest, which did much damage in this part of the country last year, is again threatening the crops. The insect has been seen at Nanjing and in several districts of Anhui. In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities to exterminate the locusts last winter by digging up the dormant bodice and destroying them in order to stop the breeding of their young, large numbers have been seen in one district the ground is literally covered with them to the depth of several inches. The provincial authorities on hearing this unwelcome news despatched men to the place to fight the devastating insects before they become able to fly.

The Nanking authorities have of late been striving their utmost to suppress gambling, and are now determined to do away with this most fascinating of all vices which has been the ruin of so many people. The number of families brought to ruin by gambling is incalculable. A successful raid was made one night last week by the Commissioner of Police upon one of the houses that are rented out to students at Examination time, and are supposed to be occupied by respectable people. In spite of the innocent exterior of the house, gambling was carried on within. The capture effected this time is as valuable as it is rare, for all of the captives are men of rank and several of the parties are friends of the Commissioner.

#### TAM-SUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

21st May, 1892.  
Mr. A. Hosie, the new British Consul for North Formosa, has arrived with his family and has taken up his residence at the new consulate in Hobei. Mr. W. Holland, who will go up to Shanghai in the steamer *Cass* on home leave, was offered a complimentary dinner by our united communities of North Formosa, but declined on account of his sad bereavement here last year.

His Excellency the Governor returned to Keling last week from his trip to the south, and he left at 7.30 p.m. and went across to Taipei Fu by special train the same evening. Mr. Matheson, the railway engineer and only European here now connected with the railway, was, I believe, in charge of the train.

I think I mentioned some time ago, that the European locomotive drivers would leave us. This is now an accomplished fact and we have Chinese drivers all over since the beginning of this month. It is wonderful how quickly they acquire the knowledge and are able to undertake the responsibility of being in charge of a locomotive on this difficult single line, with its many curves and on which there are no unnecessary institutions as signal or telegraphic connections with the stations. As far as I know, one of these new drivers, for instance, was a signman in the Customs service in Keling a short time ago; although it speaks very highly of the training the Customs give their signmen, we would feel little more confident in our old trusty European drivers, if we only could get them back again. The Chinese keep their time all right and are very attentive and obliging; but the locomotives appear already to break down once after another for one reason or another; the last cause I heard to be the want of that useful article, water, in the boiler. But it is beautiful for all that to travel on the railway through the wonderfully pretty landscapes, and this little excitement, on account of the new drivers, in awaiting a breakdown or other mishap, is healthy and very strengthening for our nerves.

Export of tea over to Amoy has commenced as usual. There is great stoppage in the camphor trade as the aborigines are as troublesome as ever in many places.—N. C. Daily News.

#### CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

10th May, 1892.  
The military examinations are over and all is perfectly quiet. No nameless placards have been posted nor has there been any talk of the *Koloa Hut*, which does not seem to be a very strong organization in this province, but bold thieves are numerous and daring robberies are not infrequent. There has very recently been a robbery on the railway, which was a great loss in which there was an attack made on a convey, and several hundred taels were taken in the open daylight but immediately recovered, and the robbers allowed to go free after promising to refrain from doing evil again. The matter was not reported to the officials. The band to which the thieves belonged is said to number nearly a hundred members. Everything is so quiet here that the unhappy residents, who are said to be in a state of excitement, lest they should be another day, sleep soundly and are

longer disturbed by visions of burning houses and fleeing missionaries, and we hope he may so continue to enjoy his nightly repose. And it is my belief that as long as the present officials remain in office here he will be able to do so.

The weather is now beginning to warm up and some of our residents are looking around for places in the country where they can get away from the crowded and filthy city and breathe fresh air during the hot weather. I hear of one gentleman who has secured a situation on the hills to the eastward of the city and not far away, where he has gone to spend a couple of weeks, for which he will doubtless feel all the better as the situation is much above the city of Chungking. There the crops are now from fifteen to twenty days later than on the low-lying grounds near the river, which indicates considerable difference in the temperature of the two localities.

Foreign business, or business carried on under foreign names, does not seem to have been very remunerative since the port was opened. I hear of one concern which is said to have failed for, or rather lost, fifteen thousand taels in the Chungking business in a little over a year.—N. C. Daily News.

#### SUICIDE OF AN OLD HONGKONG CONSTABLE IN SYDNEY.

J'HN ROY SHOTS HIMSELF.

A few days ago we notified the suicide in Sydney of John Roy, at one time a member of the Hongkong Police Force and afterwards a Wardmaster in the Government Civil Hospital. We are now in receipt of particulars of the sad business.

The *Sydney Sunday Times* of May 1st gives the following account:—

At a late evening about 6 p.m. the dead body of Constable Roy (attached to No. 1 Police Station) was discovered at Bondi under circumstances that clearly indicate a determined case of suicide. From particulars to hand it would appear that the causes leading up to this sad event are as follows:—Last Thursday morning at 8 o'clock the deceased constable was sent to his quarters—in other words temporarily suspended—for having committed some breach of police discipline. The offence was not a serious one, but the suspension appeared to weigh heavily on the deceased man's mind, and he felt it keenly. On Friday he was absent from duty, and on inquiries being made it was found that he was not at his lodgings. On the Thursday, when sent to his quarters or lodgings by his superior officer, he complained of feeling ill, and said he thought he had been very hardy treated, and that he would never wear a constable's uniform again.

On Friday last he requested a fellow lodger named Sandford to repair a revolver which was much of a nuisance. This Sandford declined to do. Shortly afterwards Roy left his lodgings, and before doing so distributed several presents, such as small articles of jewellery and trinkets, to persons residing in the house, and from then until his dead body was found at Bondi no one knew him (with the exception of a tailor at the top of William-street, who states he saw deceased going toward Rush-cutters' Bay) set eyes on him again.

Roy was a young man of about thirty who had been for several years in the police force, and was held in high esteem by his comrades, who regarded him as an intelligent and earnest officer. His loss will be deeply regretted by all who knew him.

#### LATER PARTICULARS.

From further particulars to hand we learn that Roy had a case containing 10 cartridges at his lodgings, 155 Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, and when this was examined six cartridges were missing, so he had evidently taken one for each of the six chambers of the revolver. The deceased constable, we understand, was formerly engaged as a constable under the British Government in China, we believe in Hongkong.

When the body was found it was lying about two feet from the edge of the cliff, and deceased had shot himself in the mouth, the bullet coming out at the back of the head.

The deceased constable had nearly £200 in the bank, so it could not have been money matters that preyed upon his mind.

The body was conveyed to the South Sydney Morgue, where it now lies.

An inquest will probably be held on Monday.

#### THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the morning of May 3rd at the South Sydney Morgue by Mr. Moore, City Coroner, touching the death of Constable John Roy, who committed suicide at Bondi by shooting himself through the head.

Mary Baldwin, with whom the deceased lodged, identified the body, and gave evidence concerning the habits of Roy. The constable, as far as the witness knew, was a temperate, steady man, and although he was sometimes quarrelsome, and of a violent temper, he never threatened to commit suicide, or say that he was tired of life.

Christian Hogan deposed to finding the body and hanging it over to the police.

Constable Wills stated that on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 he went to the cliffs at Bondi in consequence of being told that a man had shot himself there. He saw the deceased lying face downwards with both arms doubled under the body. Witness picked up the body and a stick-chambered-revolver (produced), the muzzle of which was pointing to the mouth, fell to the ground. Blood was trickling from the mouth, and there was a small pool a few yards from the body. On examining the revolver he found that five of the chambers were loaded, and that one had been discharged.

Witness searched Roy's pockets and found a pocket-book, on a leaf of which was written, "J. Roy, Bondi, 155 Crown-street, Woolloomooloo."

From one who never injured his fellow man."

The handwriting was identified by Constable Clark.

Dr. Milford described the course which the bullet had taken, and the jury without retiring returned the verdict that the deceased died from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the head, and that the said wound was self-inflicted.

#### THE SO-CALLED OPIUM WARS WITH CHINA.

As the question whether or not the wars between Great Britain and China were caused by attempts to force opium into the latter country has recently been discussed in our columns, the opinion of Mr. H. N. Lay, C. B., who was Chinese Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission, delivered in the form of an address at St. James's Hall, London, on April 22nd will doubtless interest many of our readers.

Mr. Lay stated that the indictment preferred by the Anti-Opium Society by two civilised nations, Great Britain and France, against China, was utterly devoid of foundation. Sir Joseph Pakenham and his supporters had been completely misled in this matter. The false version of the facts, which had been adopted by some recent missionaries to China, ignorant of the facts, and the evil consequences had, unfortunately, recurred to a body worthy of all respect and support. The false safety of the missionaries, and indeed of the world, depended to a great extent upon the exposure and counteraction of these mis-

representations. Whether we are amenable to the charges made is a point to be decided, not upon mere opinion, but upon facts supported by evidence. The result of the wars was no more than the Imperial Commissioners at Canton, resumed the insolent and intolerant attitude of their predecessors towards H.M. Representatives (which, and not opium, was the cause of the first war). That is the burden of the despatches of Sir John Davis, Sir George Bonham, and Sir John Bowring, as well as of the United States and French Ministers to the Chinese Government.

This state of things continued down to 1856, when a Chinese ship, the *Arrow*, anchored opposite Canton, was boarded by Chinese soldiers, the British flag was hauled down and trampled upon, and her crew were haled to prison. No apology or reparation could be obtained for this outrage. The matter was therefore placed in the hands of the Admirals, Sir Michael Seymour, and our second war began. It had no relation whatever to opium, and the Chinese authorities never alleged that it had. Lord Elgin was sent out to obtain redress. Canton was captured and held, the Taku forts were destroyed, and at Tientsin Lord Elgin found Imperial Commissioners to treat with him. To Mr. Lay was confided the conduct of the negotiations, and the basis of the treaty was arranged. Reading this, the lecturer commented on the absence of all reference to opium, and asked the audience to say if there was aught in that document justifying the monstrous degree the language that we meted out hard measures to China. There was no warrant for such statement either in the basis of the treaty or in the treaty itself. The only stipulation distasteful to the Chinese was that of the residence of our Minister at Peking. That, the Commissioners declared, would be an outrage on the dignity of China. Lord Elgin did not view it in that light, and deemed it vital. The Russian and United States Ministers, having inserted the Favourable Nation Clause in their treaties, took their departure, and left Lord Elgin to fight the battle alone. It was the only concession "extorted" in 1858. Our decided tone in respect to it has been mistakenly applied to the alleged forcing of opium, as to which not a syllable was said throughout our negotiations at Tientsin. Our treaty was signed on June 26, 1858, and contains no reference to opium. Five months after the treaty of Tientsin, Lord Elgin, the United States Minister, and the French Minister, assembled Shanghai, the Chinese Imperial Commissioners also appearing on the scene (instead of merely a high officer from the Board of Revenue) to consider the question of the tariff. Lord Elgin had entrusted Mr. Lay with the drawing of the tariff, and when opium was reached, the latter inquired of the Chinese subordinate Commissioners what it was proposed to do. The answer was they had made up their minds to insert it in the tariff. During these negotiations, Mr. Lay, for the first time of the officials, was permitted to interdict, they deliberately elected to admit, months before the subject is even mooted on our side, effectually disposing, the lecturer submitted, of the plea now put forward for lack of evidence that the Chinese were so prostrate at the time that they were ready to agree to any proposal. Lord Elgin, though instructed by Lord Clarendon to suggest the legalisation of opium, manifested great reluctance to touch the question. Our interest was not in the opium, but in the tariff, the continuance of a state of things which had existed for many years—opium actually prohibited but openly landed like Manchester goods without let or hindrance, as Lord Elgin himself witnessed daily at Shanghai. Legalisation of the article could not give greater privilege than this. Opium could not have more freedom than it already enjoyed.

The legalisation of opium was adopted by the Chinese Commissioners of their own free will, and no pressure of any kind, direct or indirect, was resorted to or needed. In fact, they were rather eager than otherwise, the exchequer being low at the time (which accounts for the rebuff Mr. Reed received), to have the drug legalised, since they would thereby secure through the foreign customs a large and certain addition to their revenue; and they were so overjoyed at the rate we were prepared to agree to that they asked if it might be "guaranteed in perpetuity." Of course, opium is not a special privilege, but a common one, and the duty above ten per cent. value. The tariff was also adopted by the French Minister and the United States Minister, who, writing to Lord Elgin, Nov. 6, 1858, observes that the new tariff states "the willing assent of the Imperial authorities to what is now done." So that the facts of the case present the unimpeachable conclusion that the re-legalisation of opium in 1858 was in no way forced on China by Great Britain, and no pressure of any kind, direct or indirect, was resorted to or needed. In fact, they were rather eager than otherwise, the exchequer being low at the time (which accounts for the rebuff Mr. Reed received), to have the drug legalised, since they would thereby secure through the foreign customs a large and certain addition to their revenue; and they were so overjoyed at the rate we were prepared to agree to that they asked if it might be "guaranteed in perpetuity." Of course, opium is not a special privilege, but a common one, and the duty above ten per cent. value. The tariff was also adopted by the French Minister and the United States Minister, who, writing to Lord Elgin, Nov. 6, 1858, observes that the new tariff states "the willing assent of the Imperial authorities to what is now done." 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## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—110 per cent. prem. rate.  
The National Bank of China—110 per cent. paid up—25 per cent. div. sellers.  
The National Bank of China—110 per cent. Founders' shares, \$200 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$25 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885—E—14 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$89 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$59 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tis. 237 1/2 per share, ex div. sellers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102 per share, On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$270 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share, sellers.  
China and India Steam Ship Company—25 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$141 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$40 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
The Shamshing Hotel Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
Punjab and Sindh Dug Samantian Mining Co.—30 cents per share, buyers.  
The Bank Cold Mining Co., Limited—55 cents per share, buyers.  
Imuria Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, buyers.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$175 per share, sellers.  
The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6 per share, ex div. buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—10 cents per share, sellers.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—Ls. 1/2 sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$29 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, ex div. buyers.  
Crucikbank & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
The West-Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$28 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$20 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$60 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.  
The Hong Kong Cement Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$34 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/10  
Bank Bills, on demand 2/10  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10  
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/11  
ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/57  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/57  
ON INDIA—  
T. T. 220 1/2  
On Demand 220 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. 72 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. John A. Blandy, Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A.  
Mr. L. Bouquet, Dr. Pichon.  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Bowden, Mr. E. P. Savage.  
and family, Mr. H. R. Shaw.  
Mr. R. Buchanan, Mr. F. E. Shean.  
Mr. A. Champin, Mr. J. M. Speer.  
Mr. J. Chant, Mr. R. S. Smith.  
Mr. S. N. Cohen, Mr. H. Steinbank.  
Mr. W. W. Dickinson, Mr. W. Tarn.  
Staff-Com. J. Edwards, Captain and Mrs. de.  
Mr. J. W. Mason, Mr. S. de Vial.  
Mr. T. Mitchell.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS

SPINAWAY, British three-masted schooner, 357, J. G. Smith, 1st May, Caranvon (W.A.), 25th May, 1st May, General—D. S. S. Co.  
CHEUNG HYE TING, British steamer, 250, M. G. Scott, 1st May—Singapore 25th May, General—D. S. S. Co.  
TAISANO, British steamer, 1,517, H. Hogg, 1st June, Canton 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
AMOO, German steamer, 771, T. A. Bruhn, 1st June—Canton 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
MAEY TAYLOR, British steamer, 1,508, C. E. Dukes, 1st June—New York 25th Dec. 1891, General—Hewitt & Co.  
AMOO, German steamer, 771, W. S. 1st June—Hamburg 8th April, General—Siemens & Co.

NIOR, German steamer, 1,440, 1st June, Hamburg 17th April, and Singapore 25th May, General—Siemens & Co.  
CALDONIEN, French steamer, 2,642, Chevalier, 1st June—Marseilles 2nd May, Singapore 25th and Saigon 20th, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
CHANG HYE TING, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
CHANG HYE TING, British steamer, for Amoy, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
HALLONG, British steamer, for Swatow, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
MAY BLAIR, British bark, for Mantung, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
ZAFRO, British steamer, for Amoy, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
BENLOMOND, British steamer, for Kobe, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
GLINGYLE, British steamer, for Shanghai, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.  
May 31, Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Canton, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, Yangtze, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles, 1st June, General—Messageries Maritimes.  
June 1, Menmuir, British str., for Shanghai, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, Ash, Danish steamer, for Hongkong, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, Chit-yun, Chinese str., for Shanghai, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, Benlomond, British str., for Kobe, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, Breconshire, British steamer, for Singapore, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, Glengyle, British str., for Shanghai, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
June 1, China, German steamer, for Amoy, 1st June, General—Jardine Matheson & Co.

PAKENGERS—ARRIVED.  
Per Chang Hye TING, str., from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. Davidson, and 25 Chinese.  
Per Nibbs, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Mrs. Kehre, Captain Farnier, and 188 Chinese.  
Per Calender, str., from Marseilles for Hongkong—Messrs. Lependu and W. Schwabe, from Singapore—6 Chinese, from Saigon—Messrs. J. Amis, Bennett, Brunner, Jarry, and 95 Chinese.  
From Marseilles for Shanghai—Messrs. Villenot, Peres, 3 missionaries, and 1 Chinese.  
From Alexandria—Rev. Peris, from Singapore—Mr. Elliot, and 3 Japanese.  
From Port Said for Kobe—Rev. Maras, from Singapore—3 Japanese.  
From Marseilles for Yokohama—Messrs. Gatto, Ishikawa, Pitteri, Esourada, and Duind, from Port Said—Mr. Botrum, from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, and Mr. Perk.

DEPARTED.  
Per Yangtze, str., from Hongkong for Saigon—Mr. Balouet, for Marseilles—Messrs. S. de la Rana, F. C. Lalente, Berthon, P. Tucker, E. Lohmann, and J. Jackson, from Shanghai for Saigon—Messrs. Nissau, Bachet, Janano, and J. Adolphe, for Singapore—Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Amis, and Mr. W. C. Sendmen, from Aden—Mr. T. Leroy, for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. McFarlay and infant, Messrs. R. T. Ogle, C. Vewal, R. E. Boul, Kitchitara, and Jeannot.

REPORTS.  
The British steamship Chang Hye TING reports that she left Singapore on the 25th inst. had moderate south-west winds and fine weather throughout.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
For Shanghai—Per Melpomene to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per Benlomond to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per Hailong to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Yokohama and San Francisco—Per China to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 10.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

ARRIVALS.  
ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. E. Hansen, 30th May, Calcutta, and Singapore 24th May, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
AYOCHIE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 30th May, Hongkong 26th May, Coals—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 30th May, Portland/Oregon, 26th April, General—Dedwell, Carill & Co.  
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,289, C. K. McIntosh, R.N.R., 30th May, Saigon 25th May, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BENLOMOND, British steamer, 1,108, R. Farquhar, 31st May, Saigon 27th May, Rice and Paddy—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BENLOMOND, British steamer, 1,481, John H. Clark, 30th May, Moll 26th May, Coals—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
BENLOMOND, British steamer, 1,754, A. W. S. Thomson, 30th May, Nagasaki 21st May, Coals—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
CHINA, American steamer, 5,000, W. B. Seabury, 22nd May, San Francisco 28th April, Opium, Honolulu, and Yokohama 27th May, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.  
COSMOPOLY, German steamer, 551, W. T. Schaefer, 30th May, Saigon 27th May, General—Wielers & Co.  
COLUMBUS, German steamer, 1,420, P. J. S. 30th May, Singapore 19th May, Ballast—Melchers & Co.  
DON JOAN, Spanish steamer, 654, R. Peltin, 27th May, Manila 21st May, General—Ramallo & Co.  
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Mellett, 27th May, Hongkong Government tender.

FRANK, Danish steamer, 397, G. L. Strand, 30th May, 25th May, 25th May, General—D. S. S. Co.  
GENERAL WILKES, German steamer, 4,000, H. Blanks, 28th May, Yokohama 28th May, Kobe and Nagasaki 21st May, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.  
GLENNALLOCH, British steamer, 1,474, T. T. Darke, R.N.R., 31st May, Saigon 27th May, Rice—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
HALLONG, British steamer, 734, T. F. Hall, 28th May, Saigon 27th May, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th, General—D. S. S. Co.  
HALLONG, French steamer, 884, G. G. G. 27th May, Hongkong 27th May, General—Messageries Maritimes.  
HOTIUM, German steamer, 1,105, L. Bruhn, 26th May, Saigon 22nd May, Rice and Paddy—Melchers & Co.  
KONG KONG, British steamer, 865, T. B. Jackson, 26th May, Moll 19th May, Coals—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
KAWALKE, Chinese steamer, 1,000, K. K. 26th May, Canton 25th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
LANCHON, British steamer, 1,561, Cass, 25th May, Saigon 21st May, General—Armstrong, Karberg & Co.  
MELLOMOND, Austrian steamer, 1,848, H. M. 28th May, Trieste 18th April, and Singapore 25th May, General—D. S. S. Co.  
MELLOMOND, British steamer, 1,848, H. M. 28th May, Trieste 18th April, and Singapore 25th May, General—D. S. S. Co.  
MELLOMOND, British steamer, 1,848, H. M. 28th May, Trieste 18th April, and Singapore 25th May, General—D. S. S. Co.  
MOOUI, British steamer, 1,847, T. B. 27th May, Saigon 27th May, Coals—Dedwell, Carill & Co.  
OKAWA, British steamer, 1,105, T. B. 27th May, Saigon 27th May, Coals—Dedwell, Carill & Co.  
PACIFIC, British steamer, 1,105, T. B. 27th May, Saigon 27th May, Coals—Dedwell, Carill & Co.  
RICE, British steamer, 1,105, T. B. 27th May, Saigon 27th May, Coals—Dedwell, Carill & Co.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS

## Continued.

PROCTOR, German steamer, 875, E. Haas, 28th May, Canton 28th May, General—Melchers & Co.  
PILOT, French British steamer, 161, A. Stapan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
RIN, German steamer, 1,000, F. P. Uldem, 30th May, Saigon 26th May, Rice—Wielers & Co.

STRATHALLAN, British steamer, 1,480, R. McKensie, 25th May, Batoum 14th May, Petroleum—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
SWATOW, German steamer, 650, Blige, 31st May, Singapore 25th May, Wood and General—Melchers & Co.  
TORRINGTON, British steamer, 1,155, Geo. R. Bervick, 2nd Feb.—Hamburg, 24th Tounon 31st January, Coal and General—Dedwell, Carill & Co.

ZATRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 30th May, Manila 27th May, General—Shaw & Co.  
ZAMMES, British steamer, 1,650, Edwards, 8th May, Victoria, B.C., 24th Honolulu 2nd April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 28th April—Hamburg, 17th Dec, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 24th May, Rajah 1st May, Timber—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
CHANG HYE TING, American ship, 1,706, J. W. Holmes, 14th May, New York 20th May, Kerosene Oil—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
MAY BLAIR, British bark, 328, Thos. Ashkin, 17th May, Albany 22nd March, Sandalwood—Order.  
McLAURIN, American ship, 1,343, Frank L. Oakes, 25th May, New York 3rd January, Kerosene Oil—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
OKAWA, British bark, 760, W. Brown, 8th May, Callao 27th March, General—Order.  
PEMBAH, British bark, 775, Inoley, 7th May, Saigon 20th April, Coals—Order.  
TARAPACA, British bark, 450, H. Kennett, 27th May, Gelayangan 16th May, Timber—Order.  
WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 12th May, New York 1st Dec, Kerosene Oil—Order.  
Wm. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,908, R. B. Brown, 16th March, New York 10th Oct, Kerosene Oil—Jardine Matheson & Co.  
Wm. J. ROTH, American ship, 1,665, Geo. L. Bray, 28th April, San Francisco 7th March, Ballast—Order.

## Masonic.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER,

HONGKONG, No. 218, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCAION of the above Chapter will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companies are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1892. [575]

## VICTORIA CHAPTER,

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCAION of the above Chapter will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1892. [576]

## To be Let.

## TO LET.

NO. 4, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

"TUSCULUM," MAGAZINE GAP.

No. 2, 4, 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of Mr. Au Attack.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1892. [53]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1892. [483]

## TO LET.

TWO Large, Dry, and Spacious GODOWNS, Praya East, on Marine Lot No. 42.

Apply to

N. MODY & Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1892. [502]

## Intimations.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 28, Queen's Road Central, 1892.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians, because both the Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites are so completely assimilated in the system.

It is a valuable and reliable remedy in all cases of debility, and three times as effective as any other.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect food, and is the best of all.

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## Intimations.

## THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

D. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER.

TOKIO, JAPAN.

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are 50 inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 to \$4.50 PER DAY.

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## THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

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RATES, \$3 to \$4.50 PER DAY.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

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China, Thursday, 2nd June.

City of Peking, Saturday, 5th June.

City of Rio de Janeiro, Tuesday, 19th July.

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOO, YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

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